

the citizens of France, forty miles from the coast, will be protected. A new light was placed on the Sir Lionel Gordon affair to-day by officials of the government, who said that Great Britain was insisting on an early solution of the Mexican troubles, because she wanted a restoration of work on the vast oil interests in Mexico for the purpose of her navy, and that she insisted on peace in order that the English oil companies at Madero, which employ 2,500 people, should go on with their trade with Great Britain.

CONSIDERS NEW PLAN FOR MEXICO

Wilson Is Formulating Program for Restoration of Peace.

Washington, October 29.—President Wilson has under consideration a new plan for restoring peace in Mexico, which he will discuss with his cabinet on Friday and make public within a few days.

Officials were reticent as to what the plan was, but it was said that the United States would not only the European governments, but those of Latin America and the Orient, to withhold the formation of their policy toward Mexico until the United States had formulated its plan. It was known that the plan for dealing with the situation, the solution of which the President and Secretary Bryan are working, is believed to be more specific than the suggestions heretofore made for the pacification of the Southern republic. High officials of the government, while declining to say what steps would be taken by the United States, declared that the plan was and aims of the government had been explained in the President's speeches at Swarthmore, Pa., and Mobile, Ala. The American government's policy of action will be embodied in a formal note, which, it is expected, will set forth the principle that constitutional government alone must be established out of the chaos in Mexico, and will suggest means for accomplishing that purpose.

Will Not Recognize Him.—Though the State Department has not been informed of the purpose of the proposed purpose of General Huerta to declare himself as having been elected, it is certain that in line with previous declarations, the election of last Sunday will not be recognized as constitutional.

The inability of the Huerta government to conduct a constitutional election, it is thought, will lead the American government to suggest the holding of the elections in which safeguards and guarantees can be given which will permit the Constitutionalists to participate freely. Diplomats here generally believe that before suggestions concerning an election can be carried out, the elimination of Huerta must be accomplished.

It is thought that much the same was President Wilson's attitude recently to John Lind the points on which

a satisfactory settlement of the trouble in Mexico seemed to be conditioned, he will repeat his suggestions, but will add the stipulation that some one acceptable to all factions be placed in provisional authority to conduct a fair and free election. Details of an election, it is thought, would accompany such suggestions.

Doubt His Retirement.—With the united support of foreign governments it is thought by some officials here that the retirement of Huerta could be accomplished, though others who know Huerta's personality declare he will not yield to any other arrangement, and will retire only if the Constitutionalists arms are successful.

Various alternatives such as moral support for the Constitutionalists cause or lifting the embargo on arms, have been suggested as ways to influence Huerta's retirement. That some comprehensive plan for dealing with the situation is expected by Europe was apparent to-day, when the character of the representations made by the diplomats at Mexico City to their home governments became known.

Although no collective opinion was reached at the recent conference of diplomats at the Mexican capital, many of them, it was learned to-day, criticized the United States severely for not taking such steps as would restore tranquility. Some suggested intervention in one form or another.

The French minister is said to have been among those who roundly criticized the American policy, while the Spanish minister is declared to have made caustic reference to the invasion of the rights of Spanish nationals, while the United States maintained a quiescent attitude.

Still Fighting at Monterey.—Interruption of fighting was in progress to-day at Monterey, according to reports from the Constitutionalists, who declared that the United States had been made caustic reference to the invasion of the rights of Spanish nationals, while the United States maintained a quiescent attitude.

Immense war supplies, which are more valuable to the Constitutionalists than fresh recruits, were reported captured by the invaders. Orders arrived here to-day from Governor Carranza for every Constitutionalists in this section to hurry to Monterey. The Constitutionalists forces now concentrated about Monterey are said to number 6,000, drawn all the way from Torreon, in the extreme Northeast corner.

The Federalists have rushed ten field guns from Piedras Negras.

Great Troop Movement.—Eagle Pass, Texas, October 29.—Armies on both sides in all Northeast Mexico are concentrating on Monterey in one of the greatest troop movements in the history of the Mexican revolution.

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF RICHMOND BANKS, OCT. 21, 1913.

COMPILED BY W. P. SHELTON, ASSISTANT CASHIER FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Investments.	Cash and Clearing House Exchange.	Total Due From Banks.	Miscellaneous.
First National.....	\$15,764,161 47	\$1,039,013 22	\$2,000,274 00
Planters National.....	6,019,558 43	570,012 86	2,108,785 20
Central National.....	908,752 03	82,445 00	46,825 20
National State and City.....	5,898,517 83	557,283 87	1,389,247 80
Merchants National.....	5,509,660 38	673,314 45	2,869,898 80
Broadway National.....	109,002 00	24,127 87	15,334 11
American National.....	7,117,386 84	528,616 82	1,183,836 17
Broad Street.....	510,128 40	23,391 36	10,397 75
Bank of Commerce and Trusts.....	1,010,750 70	68,703 01	85,653 07
Church Hill.....	1,214,885 02	21,809 36	218,041 93
Union.....	1,982,765 50	6,240 37	80,508 85
Main Street.....	413,575 70	13,163 08	8,670 47
Richmond Trust and Savings Co.....	1,172,072 11	7,620 10	186,520 86
Mechanics and Merchants.....	1,019,567 30	30,383 07	18,950 60
Savings Bank.....	1,615,301 26	11,012 80	128,714 52
Old Dominion Trust.....	2,027,078 20	13,084 16	105,488 09
West End.....	2,106,005 84	14,238 43	103,524 73
Richmond Bank and Trust.....	803,849 85	8,529 00	8,207 96
Total.....	\$57,822,862 82	\$3,741,081 16	\$12,016,663 97
Total.....		\$581,101 38	\$74,162,609 33

LIABILITIES.		BILLS PAYABLE.	
Surplus and Profits.	Reserve for Interest, Taxes, etc.	Rediscout.	Totals.
First National.....	\$2,000,000 00	\$1,180,125 42	\$145,589 47
Planters National.....	300,000 00	1,507,108 21	23,002 08
Central National.....	350,000 00	64,192 00	50,000 00
National State and City.....	1,000,000 00	751,247 02	84,117 14
Merchants National.....	200,000 00	1,182,447 63	120,000 00
Broadway National.....	200,000 00	23,075 12	100,000 00
American National.....	1,000,000 00	652,192 51	71,710 03
Manchester Nat'l.....	150,000 00	18,536 28	100,000 00
Broad Street.....	200,000 00	135,642 38	9,732 36
Bank of Commerce and Trusts.....	250,000 00	158,874 51	1,885 29
Church Hill.....	119,020 00	28,810 21	3,700 61
Union.....	219,750 00	100,145 31	60,000 00
Main Street.....	192,100 00	20,213 22	1,288 50
Richmond Trust and Savings.....	1,000,000 00	13,268 70	1,888 02
Mechanics and Merchants.....	100,000 00	116,587 59	12,075 00
Savings Bank.....	200,000 00	236,001 39	38,728 70
Old Dominion.....	1,000,000 00	1,005,030 97	2,990 05
Virginia Trust.....	1,000,000 00	203,008 70	32,480 57
West End.....	25,000 00	15,436 67	7,304 82
Richmond Bank and Trust.....	106,579 20	37,172 12	4,126 45
Total.....	\$10,003,049 20	\$7,939,311 06	\$626,728 08
Total.....		\$3,804,902 50	\$19,002,593 62
Total.....		\$1,915,000 00	\$390,421 07
Total.....		\$74,162,609 33	\$74,162,609 33

Other liabilities.—Commerce and Trusts, \$870; Church Hill Bank, \$380; Virginia Trust, \$160,000; Richmond Bank and Trust Co., \$13,320.80. Total, \$480,570.80.

BANK STATEMENT SHOWS BIG GAIN

Assets of Local Institutions Now Amount to \$74,162,609.33. Deposits \$49,002,593.

THREE-YEAR COMPARISONS

In Less Than Three Months Deposits Have Increased \$4,725,520.11.

Assets of Richmond banks have increased \$15,966,351.02, or 34 per cent in the past three years. Accurate and complete figures compiled yesterday by W. P. Shelton, assistant cashier of the First National Bank compare the sworn statements of the various banking houses in the city made to the Controller of the Currency and to the State Corporation Commission at the close of business on October 21, with the statements made at the close of business on November 10, 1910, slightly less than three years ago. The tabulated herewith shows an increase in loans and investments of 20 per cent, and an increase in total assets of 34 per cent.

Capital invested in the banking business in Richmond has increased in three years from \$6,390,250 to \$10,003,049.20, an increase of \$3,612,799.20 or 56 per cent. Deposits have increased in the same period from \$39,020,756.25 to \$49,002,593.20, an increase of \$9,981,837 or 25 per cent.

Rapid Growth in Deposits.—The bank statement previous to that of October 21 was called for on August 9. The following figures show the growth in deposits and in total resources of all the banks in the city in a period of less than three months:

Total deposits.....	\$44,277,073.51
August 9, 1913.....	\$44,277,073.51
October 21, 1913.....	\$49,002,593.20
Increase.....	\$4,725,520.11
Total resources.....	\$69,511,367.63
August 9, 1913.....	\$69,511,367.63
October 21, 1913.....	\$74,162,609.33
Increase.....	\$4,651,242.30

CONGRESS CLOSES SEVENTH SESSION

Many New Directors Are Chosen, and Officers Elected.

Mobile, Ala., October 29.—The seventh convention of the Southern Commercial Congress was brought to a close to-night after electing a directorate composed of many of the new members and passing resolutions upon several important subjects discussed at the convention. Soon after elected, the officers present met and heard arguments of representatives of Oklahoma City and Houston in favor of their cities for the next convention, and elected officers. The directors will select the next meeting place at some future date. Only the two cities mentioned put in a formal invitation for the 1914 session.

Officers Elected.—These officers were elected: President, Senator Duncan C. Fletcher; first vice-president, T. S. Southgate; second vice-president, Albert P. Bush; managing director, Dr. Clarence J. Owens; treasurer and resident director, W. H. Saunders. About forty of the delegates will leave to-morrow for a trip to the Panama Canal.

Chief among the resolutions adopted to-day was one instructing the directors of the Congress to begin a systematized propaganda aiming at diverting trade made possible by opening the Panama Canal to Southern ports. One of the Congress are ordered to do this as quickly as possible.

Growth of Banks in Three Years

COMPARATIVE ASSETS.		COMPARATIVE LIABILITIES.	
Nov. 10, 1910.	Oct. 21, 1913.	Nov. 10, 1910.	Oct. 21, 1913.
Loans and Investments.....	\$14,285,436 75	Capital.....	\$ 6,390,250 00
Cash and Clearings.....	3,080,247 15	Surplus, Profits, Reserved for Interest, etc.....	\$10,003,049 20
Due from Banks.....	7,840,544 41	Circulation.....	\$ 3,612,799 20
Miscellaneous.....	581,101 38	Deposits.....	39,020,756 25
Total Assets.....	\$55,206,228 31	Bond Account.....	754,000 00
		Bills Payable and Rediscouts.....	275,583 53
		Miscellaneous.....	480,570 80
		Total Liabilities.....	\$55,206,228 31

Another important resolution urges upon the United States Congress to put into effect as soon as practicable a system of rural credits. This resolution was adopted after it had been pointed out in several speeches how the Southern farmer is handicapped by lack of a sound system of credit and how much is lost to the South each year because of the absence of system in growing and handling crops.

The Federal government is called on in another resolution to furnish early in each year the cotton spindle capacity of the country, so that the producer may have an advantage with the consumer in this respect.

Yell Defiance at Blood Disorders

A Remedy That Has Shown a Most Remarkable Purifying Effect.

The word Medicine is one of the most abused in our language. There are certain medicinal properties just as necessary to health as the food we eat. Take, for example, the well-known medicine S. S. S. This famous blood purifier contains medicinal components just as vital and essential to healthy blood as the elements of wheat, meat, beef, the fats and the sugars that make up our daily ration.

As a matter of fact, there is one ingredient in S. S. S. which serves the active purpose of stimulating each cellular unit of the body to the healthy and judicious selection of its own essential nutriment. That is why it regenerates the blood supply; why it has such a tremendous influence in overcoming Rheumatism, Catarrh of the Bladder and Intestines, skin eruptions and all blood troubles.

And in regenerating the tissues S. S. S. has a rapid and positive antidotal effect upon all those irritating influences that cause more throat, weak eyes, loss of weight, thin, pale cheeks and that weariness of muscle and nerve that leads so many people into the dangerous path of stimulants and narcotics.

Get a bottle of S. S. S. at any drug store, and in a few days you will not only feel bright and energetic, but you will be the picture of new life. S. S. S. is prepared only in the laboratory of Dr. Swift Specific Co., 25 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., who maintain a very efficient medical department where all who have any blood disorder of a stubborn nature may consult freely.

S. S. S. is sold everywhere by drug stores, department and general stores. Don't permit anyone to sell you a substitute. Insist upon S. S. S.

At Last You Can Get Rid of Blood Troubles—S. S. S.

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vention of some kind by the United States in Mexico will now have to be reckoned with.

"In well-informed circles in London the belief is expressed that the United States government counts on being able to secure its object of establishing a moral government in Mexico by means of a temporary occupation of Mexican territory, thus bringing sufficient pressure to bear in order to secure an impartial presidential election."

"It is most probable the United States will move only after an exchange of views with the European powers, which will doubtless be quite willing to entrust the restoration of order in Mexico to the United States as being the power most directly affected by the disturbed condition of affairs on its border."

"The notification of Great Britain, France and Germany to the United States government that these will definitely rebuff any Mexican policy for formulating a Mexican policy until exchanges of views have taken place between them and the United States, was made in reply to a direct request from Washington."

"The object of the visit of Ambassador Page to Sir Edward Grey Monday was to repeat verbally the request which had already been transmitted in the form of a written communication. Page, it is understood, had no fresh instructions from his government, but left no doubt about the absolute determination of President Wilson not to recognize General Huerta's government in any form."

The congress also urged that cotton be graded at the gin under Federal supervision in order to save the great loss caused by taking samples from bales, and that bonded warehouse receipts be given certainty in the correct weight and grade of the product.

Other resolutions favored municipal wharves, upbuilding of our highways, backed the American Bar Association in its effort to arrange some plan to shorten litigation and favored corrected vital statistics.

Many New Directors.—The nominating committee, which reported on a set of directors, worked on the list for two days, and the report to-day, which was adopted, showed many changes. A majority of the members are new men. Among those elected are:

Alabama—Albert P. Bush, J. C. Haas, Mississippi—Oscar Newton, R. W. Milliken, Tennessee—Oscar Dowling, John M. Parker, Georgia—Connel Harvie Jordan, Daniel G. Hughes, Florida—Duncan C. Fletcher, T. A. Jennings, South Carolina—Edwin W. Robertson, A. J. Matheson, Maryland—Clarence J. Owens, Charles Carroll, Virginia—Thomas S. Southgate, J. D. Eggleston, North Carolina—E. L. Daughtridge, Albert E. Tate, Maryland—Clarence J. Owens, Charles Carroll, Missouri—George W. Simmons, Jr., Dr. A. Ross Hill, West Virginia—Gus Northcott, J. D. Oglesby, Arkansas—William G. Hutton, C. R. Beck, District of Columbia—William H. Saunders, Oklahoma—Benjamin J. Hennessy, Texas—Adolph Bait, Clarence Bussey, Kentucky—Bennett H. Young, John F. Hendricks.

The last session of the congress to-night was featured by an address of Congressman Richmond P. Hobson. Mr. Hobson reiterated his plea for a larger navy. He declared that the opening of the Panama Canal would be greatly augmented by the influence upon American commerce by the ships provided in the new tariff law. Trade gained by the opening of the canal would be greater, he contended, if the United States had a more powerful fleet.

A feature of the women's auxiliary of the congress was an address by Miss Alice Davies, a representative of the Department of Commerce, who is trying to interest women in the movement for better roads. Miss Davies said that by a well-organized system of education among the women and children of the South the movement for good roads would be greatly strengthened.

INTERVENTION FORESHADOWED

Correspondent in Daily Mail Believes Action Is Not Far Off.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] London, October 29.—Intervention by the United States in Mexico was fore-shadowed in a statement published by the Daily Mail "by a diplomatic correspondent," who says:

"The statement of the policy which President Wilson intends to pursue regarding the Mexican situation is now being expected within the next few days. It is becoming increasingly evident that as the President is still resolved not to recognize Huerta's government in any shape or form, intervention of some kind by the United States in Mexico will now have to be reckoned with."

Stanton is the birthplace of this American Apollo, who in a few years, although still a mere youth, has risen to an artistic plane, for which many of his predecessors have striven in vain. Mr. Pemberton's present position is one that even a Mordkin would be pleased with; he is acknowledged as America's greatest male classic dancer, and has the grace and manliness which marks all native Virginians, together with all the refinement, pose and artistic manoeuvres of the European dancers.

Mr. Pemberton's coming has dignified the profession of male dancer, and holds the promise of one whose fame will place high in the role of artists.

Winter Season

With its long evenings, will soon be upon us. Regardless of our pleasure in the matter, we of necessity will sometimes be compelled to remain indoors.

On such occasions it will be surprising to know that a real delight experienced from a musical instrument in the home.

A piano will stand ever ready to respond to the touch of a master hand; but, better still, it you have a

GENUINE INNER-PLAYER

every member of the household becomes a music-maker, and the dreariness of an inclement evening is forgotten in the delight of this musical atmosphere.

By our special arrangement with the largest manufacturers in the world, when grade and quality are considered, we guarantee a saving to the purchaser of at least 25 per cent.

The Corley Company
"The House That Made Richmond Musical"

of Tammany, and heard one of the speakers point to the hall and shout: "The man who is responsible for high rents and taxes is over there."

"Votes for Mitchell" banners and signs soon were trampled under foot, and the women were escorted without ceremony to their wagons, where the speaker got no further than his first declaration. Other speakers had no better success, and meeting was adjourned to another neighborhood.

William Sulzer asked the authorities to-day to investigate the authorship of a pamphlet attacking his wife.

This pamphlet, written in Hebrew, was circulated anonymously in the Sixth Assembly District, where the ex-governor is running for assemblyman on the Progressive ticket. Sulzer had it read last night when he addressed a big political meeting.

The pamphlet said that Mrs. Sulzer, although a Jewess, repudiated her faith after her husband became Governor, and on more than one occasion in Philadelphia, Mr. Sulzer had introduced her as a "Presbyterian."

It is understood that Mrs. Sulzer, who read the circular at the meeting, called it "an infamous lie," and that Mrs. Sulzer frequently had attended services at his synagogue.

Service Attempt to Kill Burns.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] New York, October 29.—William J. Burns, the detective, was surrounded by an armed guard of his subordinates to-day when he landed from the same ship operator in Hoboken. Circumstantial reports that Burns had been made upon him were responsible for the precaution. They were to the effect that an attempt upon his life would be made at the steamship pier, because his office was reported to have destroyed records which would convict five men high in politics at Albany.

Walter Burns, son of the detective chief, received the information under such convincing circumstances that he arranged for the formation of eighty detectives to protect his father. He was informed that \$10,000 was to be paid to the men who were to attempt the assassination.

Burns laughed at his son's fears, but could not avoid the little army of protectors that surrounded him at the pier. There were fifteen Burns men, each carrying two revolvers, and sixty-five special police and detectives of the Hamburg-American Line.

Mr. Burns entered an automobile with his family and his men, and went to his office in the Woolworth Building. He remained at work until far into the night, and then he left to go to his home.

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